

Manson, Five In 'Family' Are Indicted

Charged With Murder Of Miss Tate, 6 More

(Continued from Page 1)

emerged from the story Miss Atkins reportedly repeated at Friday's opening session.

The overt acts listed in the conspiracy count indicate jurors put high credence in the story which Miss Atkins' attorney, Richard Caballero, had said she would tell the panel.

It listed four such acts. They were:

• That Mr. Watson, Miss Atkins, Mrs. Kasabian and Miss Krenwinkel traveled from the clan's previous encampment at a Chatsworth, Calif., ranch to the Tate estate the night of Aug. 8.

• That Mr. Watson, Miss Atkins and Miss Krenwinkel entered the Tate home.

• That on Aug. 10 all the suspects traveled from the ranch to the La Bianca home.

• That Mr. Manson, Mr. Watson, Miss Krenwinkel and Miss Sanikston entered the La Bianca home.

Miss Atkins reportedly testified that Mr. Manson tied up the La Blancas but left before they were murdered and that Mrs. Kasabian remained outside both the Tate and La Bianca homes. She claims she herself was outside the La Bianca home, but admits entering the Tate mansion.

Asked if Miss Atkins' testimony had been a major influence on grand jurors, Mr. Bugliosi replied: "Do Frenchmen drink wine?"

He said, however, that no offers of immunity have been tendered any of the suspects.

But it is believed that such an offer might be made to Mrs. Kasabian if she were to agree to testify for the prosecution, especially since she is presumably the least culpable because, according to Miss Atkins, she was in neither house where the murders took place.

It also is thought Miss Atkins may have saved her own life by testifying before the grand jury. Conceivably, authorities could permit her to plead guilty to a lesser degree of murder. Such strategy also would permit her to turn state's evidence during the trial of the other suspects.

Miss Atkins, Mrs. Kasabian and Miss Sanikston, the three in custody here, will be arraigned tomorrow in Judge Keene's court.

Extradition Proceedings

The district attorney's office already has begun extradition proceedings against Miss Krenwinkel and Mr. Watson, both of whom are suspected of taking the most active roles in both sets of murders.

Mr. Bugliosi said Mr. Manson would be brought here "as soon as possible, likely within three or four days," from Inyo County, Calif., where he is being held on auto theft charges.

He said the district attorney's office would "resist" any defense attempt to sever the La Bianca and Tate cases "since a common thread runs through both."

He said his office would seek to try all suspects in a single trial.

Testimony last week during the trial of a man accused of murdering musician Gary Hinman, 24, last July indicated Mr. Manson had given the orders for the victim's execution. Miss Atkins was awaiting trial for the Hinman murder when she admitted her role and that of the others in the Tate crime to the jury.

The district attorneys decided yesterday morning not to seek an indictment against Steve Grogan, 24, alias Garth or Gary Tufts, who had been implicated by Miss Atkins in the La Bianca killings.

Prosecutors concluded he had left the scene with Mr. Manson and the others before the murders and possibly had no knowledge of them. He now is in jail in Inyo County on the auto theft charges.

Mr. Bugliosi said he doubted if the suspects would be brought to trial "before next spring," his estimate being based on the assumption most would use legal delays available to them. Constitutionally, an accused person is entitled to be tried within 60 days of his arraignment.

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E. German Flees to West

LUEBBECK, West Germany, Dec. 9 (UPI)—A 19-year-old East German painter braved minefields, barbed wire and border patrols yesterday and swam the Warnow River into West Germany.

Greece Threatens to Sue

ATHENS, Dec. 9 (NYT)—The Greek government threatened today to sue the members of Europe's 18-nation Human Rights Commission for "leaking" their secret report on conditions in Greece.

The report, issued after a two-year investigation, found that the Athens government allowed the use of torture on political prisoners as "an administrative practice." Excerpts of the report were printed in the London Sunday Times on Nov. 29.

The Athens regime, in a protest lodged with the secretary-general of the Council of Europe, said it regarded the report as "null and void" and "not legally binding on Greece."

"The Greek government does not exclude suing (the members of the commission and the secretary) before the civil courts," the note said.

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Greek Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinelis in Paris.

Riled U.S. Queries Greece About Official's Alleged Slur

By Tom Lambert

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The State Department has asked the Greek military junta if Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinelis jeered at the United States during a secret meeting with his country's European ambassadors last August.

Transcripts of Mr. Pipinelis' purported remarks—said to have been voiced at a closed-door meeting of Greek diplomats Aug. 26 in Bad Schinznach, Switzerland—are being circulated here and in Europe.

Some State Department officials are uncertain about the veracity and authenticity of the transcripts, but Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., who has secretly distributed to the members of his Foreign Relations Committee some excerpts from the purported Pipinelis address, said: "I have asserted that the speech is authentic."

Informal sources said the State Department's query about Mr. Pipinelis' alleged comments was addressed within the last two weeks to Greek Ambassador Basil G. Vixtasis. The sources said State Department officials called his attention to published reports of the remarks attributed to Mr. Pipinelis, thus inviting Mr. Vixtasis in effect—to say if the reports were accurate or inaccurate.

On the Defensive

One official said Mr. Vixtasis was "defensive" about Mr. Pipinelis' purported remarks. The ambassador presumably cabled his government about the State Department's interest in what Mr. Pipinelis said.

But the Greek junta, it was learned, has not told the State Department what—if anything—Mr. Pipinelis did say.

A spokesman at the Greek Embassy in Paris said today that it was his impression that Mr. Pipinelis had denied the report when it was first published.

In a confidential letter Dec. 3 to members of his committee, Sen. Fulbright enclosed excerpts from Mr. Pipinelis' alleged remarks.

In the excerpts, the foreign minister is quoted as lumping the United States—without specifically naming it—among Greece's "so-called democratic allies."

"I am firmly convinced," Mr. Pipinelis is quoted as having said, "that these countries are only nominally democratic and that they are ruled by a regime of hypocritical and secret oligarchy, which is worse than any other oligarchy, since it is irresponsible."

Mr. Pipinelis further is quoted as having compared unfavorably the oligarchic character of Greece's "so-called democratic allies" with those of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Germany, saying the latter "at least bore its historic responsibilities."

'Calling Back the Legions'

In the Fulbright-distributed excerpts, Mr. Pipinelis also is quoted as voicing dissatisfaction over President Nixon's troop withdrawal from Vietnam and his defense-budget cuts, likening those moves to "calling back the legions to Rome."

"We all thought that, after the Republican victory, there would be a return to normalcy and an strengthening of the world's defenses," Mr. Pipinelis is quoted as saying.

In his confidential letter to his committee colleagues, Sen. Fulbright said excerpts from Mr. Pipinelis' purported remarks "reveal some interesting attitudes which the Greek junta has toward the United States."

Some officials believe anti-junta Greeks are distributing the Pipinelis excerpts in Europe in the hope of further trying to discredit the junta's regime before the Council of Europe meeting Friday in Paris.

The 18-nation council's foreign ministers are to review its Human Rights Commission's inquiry into the validity of the junta's professed reasons for setting power in Athens and allegations of torture in Greece.

If the commission condemns the junta and the council endorses its actions Greece could be ousted from the council.

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Envoy to Greece Is Approved

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday gave its long-delayed approval to sending a U.S. ambassador to Greece—but at the same time voted to restrict military aid to the NATO ally.

President Nixon had nominated career foreign service officer Henry Tasca as ambassador last summer. The committee had held up the nomination because of its disapproval of the Greek military regime, not because of any opposition to Mr. Tasca.

At the same time it approved his nomination yesterday, it voted an amendment, introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R.I., to the proposed \$2 billion foreign aid bill.

The amendment, approved 7-5, forbids all future military aid to Greece unless specifically approved by Congress.

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Nixon Warns Congress of Tax Bill Veto

Opposes Exemption, Benefits Increases

(Continued from Page 1)

Mansfield declared that the Senate has acted responsibly in amending the tax bill.

(The Montana senator bluntly told reporters: "The President has his responsibility. We have ours. He'll have to make his own choice. We're making ours on the floor.")

But his Republican opposite number, Sen. Hugh Scott, said the reform bill was "a mess" and would have to be revised drastically in a Senate-House conference.

The ranking GOP member of the Finance Committee, Sen. John H. Williams, suggested that the committee might be instructed by the Senate to eliminate from the bill the main items that could spark a presidential veto. He said he doubted that a veto could be overridden by Congress as the bill now stands.

Mr. Nixon did not hesitate to threaten to veto the reform bill, which he recommended but which the Senate has loaded with amendments sharply cutting federal income.

Earlier Warnings

Officials have warned that the bill as it now stands could turn the projected \$5.9 billion surplus for the 1970 fiscal year into a deficit.

If he approved the bill as the Senate has written it, Mr. Nixon said, he would be reducing taxes for some of the people but raising the cost of living for all.

"And that I will not do," he said. "The President called the record of this Congress on enacting appropriations bills the 'worst' in history and he said he might have to call Congress back to session between Christmas and New Year's to complete work on the money bills."

However, he said that since he made his original warning last week the House at least has begun to work faster. If sufficient progress is made, he said, all may be able to enjoy a holiday after Christmas.

When asked his philosophy about taxes and the nation's ability to spend more on social services, he said taxes now account for 35 to 37 percent of the country's total income.

'High Enough'

"I believe that amount is high enough," he said, adding that when a nation takes a larger tax bite than that it loses its character as a private enterprise economy and becomes a state-controlled economy.

However, he said he believed that the nation "can afford what it needs to do in many fields, including the environment and others that I will be touching upon in the State of the Union message."

He added that he did not want to see a substantial increase in the tax burden as a percentage of our gross national income.

When a reporter asked the President his policy since the Supreme Court ordered immediate school desegregation, he said he would carry out the law.

"I believe in carrying out the law even though I may have disagreed, as I did in this instance, with the decree that the Supreme Court eventually came down with," he said. "But we will carry out the law."

In threatening a veto of the tax bill, which encompasses the first major tax reforms in many years, Mr. Nixon was obviously doing all he could to persuade Congress to send him a bill he could accept.

There is little chance the Senate will reconsider the votes already taken, but it is also considering other measures objectionable to the administration.

The administration's chief hope, and it is a slim one, is that the House-Senate Conference Committee, which will have the final say on the bill, will remove some of the features the President finds objectionable.

Security Council Scores Portugal

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Security Council today "strongly condemned" two alleged Portuguese armed attacks on Senegal, although Portugal did not admit responsibility for them and pressed a bilateral investigation.

The 15-nation council approved the condemnation by 13 votes to none, with two abstentions—Spain and the United States.

Algeria, Britain, China, Colombia, Finland, France, Hungary, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, the Soviet Union and Zambia voted for the draft.

Warsaw Flap Over GI on Toy

WARSAW, Dec. 9 (AP)—Trybuna Ludu, official newspaper of the Polish ruling Communist party, today criticized a state-owned toy shop in Warsaw for selling a model U.S. Army anti-aircraft vehicle.

The labeling on the box shows a smiling soldier with a downed plane in the background.

The newspaper said: "The management tried to explain that this was only a toy. But toys are not only to play with. They also educate. Our children know more and more about the successes of soldiers wearing the U. S. uniforms, especially from recent TV newscasts on bestialities committed in the Vietnamese village of My Lai."



HOUSE WITNESS—Capt. Ernest L. Medina and an attorney leave the Armed Services Liaison Office, where the captain had been called to testify on My Lai.

Medina Fears His Career In Army Is In Jeopardy

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Medina, 33, Silver Star winner, has faced unofficial accusations of misconduct and a worldwide torrent of publicity against Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, which he proudly led for 16 months, including the March 16, 1968, operation against My Lai.

"When I left the company (for a key battalion staff job in April 1968) I felt we had a good combat record," Capt. Medina said in an interview. "All this is a shock."

The Army, after an eight-month investigation of My Lai, has preferred no charges against Capt. Medina.

But one of his former platoon leaders, 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., has been charged with murder, and Capt. Medina is a probable witness.

The captain is also a key figure in the Army's separate inquiry into a brief, fruitless investigation of My Lai by his superiors in March and April, 1968.

At this point, even as he rebuts his accusers, Capt. Medina has worries. His 13-year Army career, he feels, is in jeopardy. He was due to start an Army-financed college stint in January, and he is eligible this month for promotion to major. He and his German-born wife, Barbara, had contemplated a full 30-year Army career, followed by a retirement venture in small business.

"Now I don't know what is going to happen," he said. His lawyers fear that the Nixon administration, if not the Army hierarchy, may make him a scapegoat for My Lai.

By all accounts, Capt. Medina, a calm, chunky, energetic man, was regarded as a top-notch troop leader by his Army superiors. Said Lt. Col. Edward G. Beers, who was Capt. Medina's much-decorated battalion commander for 18 months in Hawaii and Vietnam (except My Lai):

"As I said in writing his fitness report, I personally consider him the most outstanding officer I ever had under my command. He is a good Army man."

As a youth, Capt. Medina dreamed of becoming an officer in the Army infantry. Born in Springfield, N.J., on Aug. 27, 1936, he was named by his poor but respectable grandparents on the right side of the tracks in the farm town of Montrose, Colo., after his mother's death. A Roman Catholic of Mexican extraction, Capt. Medina served as an altar boy.

"One of the funerals we had was for an ex-serviceman," Capt. Medina recalled. "The bugle playing taps, the firing of the volley over the grave, the presentation of the flag to the deceased individual's wife—I don't know, it left something inside me that some day I'd like to serve my country."

Young Medina was outstanding neither as scholar nor athlete at Montrose County High School, but he worked hard at after-school jobs—the Safeway, the Busy Corner drugstore—and, taking his age, enlisted in the local National Guard unit at the age of 16. His taste for the Army was confirmed.

"About the only guidance I got from my grandparents was to go to school, keep a good name, do a good job," he recalled.

Capt. Medina spent eight years in the Army infantry as an enlisted man—Ft. Carson, Colo.; West Germany (where he met his wife, a refugee from the Communist East). During an early tour at Ft. Benning, he recalled, "I found a second lieutenant's bar on the rifle range. I picked it up and shined it up and kept it."

He won two good conduct medals, but put off several early suggestions that he apply for officer candidates' school ("I felt I was too young and inexperienced"), as well as pressure from one of his superiors to apply for West Point.

Finally in 1963, he went to OCS at Fort Benning, Ga., graduated with honors, and stayed on two years as an instructor. He wrote a school pamphlet on "Meteorological Effects on the 42-inch Mortar Shell."

He took over Company C in Hawaii—part of the 11th Brigade—on Dec. 19, 1966, and took it to Vietnam a year later. In late April 1968, he was routinely shifted to a key battalion operations staff job. In July (thanks partly to Col. Beers) he got another good assignment, helping run the Americal Division's tactical operations center at Chu Lai.

He came home to Ft. Benning and his wife and three children in December, 1968.

The Army's second top-level My Lai investigation began last spring when Capt. Medina was enrolled in a career officers' course. His marks suffered. Since shortly after his graduation Oct. 28, his status has been "frozen" by the Army.

N.Y. Library Bombed

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Two miniature incendiary devices exploded shortly before midnight last night in the reading room of the main branch of the New York Public Library. A third device was dismantled by Bomb Squad detectives. No one was injured.

Pentagon Shows Pictures From Hue to Offset My Lai

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP)—The chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security held a public screening of Defense Department photos of the 1968 Hue massacre yesterday in an effort to offset the impact of the alleged U.S. atrocities at My Lai in what he called "proper perspective."

But a 30-minute slide presentation prepared by the Pentagon unexpectedly included only two pictures of victims of the Communist massacre. The remainder showed maps, diagrams of graveyards, numerical charts, Communist propaganda, and a blood-red hammer and sickle superimposed, and photos of bound and disfigured bodies from elsewhere in Vietnam.

"Don't you have any more photos of atrocities in Hue?" committee chairman Richard E. Ichord, D.-Me., asked Lt. Col. Arno L. Ponder, the Army briefing officer. "I'm quite surprised you have so few."

"I don't know of any more," Col. Ponder said. "You could ask the office of the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs."

Later, Jerry W. Friedheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, told reporters: "I've seen two or three. Maybe that's all we have available."

Rep. Ichord told the audience of 75 in a hearing room prepared for 300 spectators that he is "deeply concerned" that the world press is giving "a distorted and definitely one-sided picture of the relative values placed on human life" by the two opposing sides in Vietnam.

The world press, he said, is giving wider coverage to My Lai, where the alleged acts of individuals are in violation of official regulations, than to the "systematic" murder of civilians in Hue and elsewhere by the enemy.

According to charts presented by the Pentagon, at least 2,786 civilians were killed by Communist forces in Hue in early 1968, and 1,000 residents are still missing. In all, Col. Ponder said, 30,788 South Vietnamese civilians have been murdered by the enemy since 1957, many dismembered, brutally alive, shot while bound, brutally clubbed or disfigured.

Of My Lai, where 109 or more civilians were allegedly killed, Rep. Ichord said: "The whole picture, from nearly from beginning to end, from what happened to the despicable

attempts [of witnesses] photos and interviews."

Rep. Ichord said, "The press is severely challenged to see the whole matter in perspective."

Protestors R Waldorf Hol

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI)—More than 150 anti-war demonstrators through police barricade Park Avenue today at the Waldorf-Astoria about an hour before Nixon was scheduled to arrive for a football game award dinner.

Tactical police for the demonstration pushed them back as far as the hotel, where at least 10 demonstrators were shouting "Anarchy, Anarchy, Anarchy, Anarchy." They red flags, midtown traffic was snarled.

Viet Cong 17 Civil Police Ca

SAIGON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Vietnamese military today reported a series of attacks that killed and police in wounded 104—all with rilla loss.

In addition, they said, six troops for the six days attacked on the Cambodian border. The defenders of Delta camp 114 miles the capital turned back and ground attack gear while suffering losses themselves, men said.

Most of the civilians reported—two dead and—came in overnight attacks in the village theater zone. In a belated report, names military spoke: unit of 50 guerrillas National Police Train De Lat Sunday, killing and wounding 25 bel unscathed.

Both the police and South Vietnamese Academy are on the De Lat, a normally set in the hills 145 miles Saigon.

But If It H Been Seabe

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President J. his press conference that U.S. Marines have built over churches, pagodas for the people of

At the peak of troop commitment Vietnam, there's 72,000 Marines in the White House the press conf President Nixon ventrally transpore ures. He meant the Marines built 2 and 117 temples, churches in 1969.

GLs at My Lai Included Special Project Recruits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Army disclosed yesterday that 12 of the 100 members of C Company, the unit commanded by Capt. Ernest L. Medina which included Lt. William L. Calley, platoon leader, had entered the service through Project 100,000, a program for recruiting "lower mental category" persons.

Lt. Calley has been charged with the murder of 109 civilians at My Lai in March, 1968.

The program, begun in 1966 by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, uses remedial training to bring individuals who would otherwise have been rejected on military grounds to an acceptable military performance level. Most are given infantry or non-technical assignments.

In testimony before a House committee this year, Army officials reported that Project 100,000 enlistees were involved in nearly three times as many court-martial and nonjudicial punishments as other enlisted men, though generally their performances were good and the program was considered a "fairly good success."

Army spokesmen would not say yesterday how many of the 24 soldiers and former soldiers under investigation had been charged in the My Lai incident, but they said the My Lai incident had entered under Project 100,000.

Train Crash Kills Seven

MAHABASHI, Japan, Dec. 9 (UPI)—A commuter train packed with students and workers slammed into a huge crane truck at a crossing about 50 miles north of Tokyo early today, killing seven persons and injuring 101.

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gon Shows Hue to Office

on Says U.S. Is Bombing Chi Minh Trail in Laos

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that the United States is bombing the Chi Minh Trail in Laos. He said the bombing is part of a "new stand" in reporting on the war in Laos.

on Lauds New Stand Reporting

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that the United States is bombing the Chi Minh Trail in Laos. He said the bombing is part of a "new stand" in reporting on the war in Laos.



JUST ONE OF THE BOYS—Haroldson Lafayette Hunt (center), usually known as H.L. Hunt and one of the richest men in the world, often likes to reach down and feel those grass roots when he isn't buying or selling a zillion dollars' worth of petroleum. Here, Old H.L. plays checkers with storekeeper Jake Wells on the porch of his Kenner, Texas, home. The oilman owns up to being a pretty fair player.

House, Voting \$69.9 Billion For Defense, Bars New Cuts

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The House today voted 330 to 33 to approve a \$69.9 billion defense bill for fiscal 1970, rejecting several attempts to outdo a committee cut of \$5.3 billion.

The House Defense Appropriations subcommittee, in the biggest slash since the end of the Korean war, had reduced President Nixon's military budget by that much before sending the bill to the floor.

Noting that not one representative had moved to restore any of the subcommittee cuts at the very time the Pentagon is imploring, the Senate to restore many of them. Rep. Mahon said there was "a recognition of the national mood" in the House.

He said his subcommittee had worked closely with the Pentagon in making good on his pledge early this year to reduce defense appropriations by about \$5 billion.

The bill raises the Navy shipbuilding budget from \$820 million in fiscal 1969 to \$2.6 billion in fiscal 1970.

Senate Defeats Rider to End Labor Kitty

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Senate today defeated a rider to a tax reform amendment that would have barred labor unions from using their members' dues for political purposes on pain of losing their tax exemption.

The provision would have applied to other tax-exempt organizations as well—groups such as the League of Women Voters and the Chamber of Commerce.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., who led the floor fight against the measure, argued that its main target was organized labor.

Sen. Paul Fannin, R., Ark., who introduced the amendment, argued heatedly that it contained no anti-union bias.

Sen. Mondale said the proposal would deny unions the right of free speech under the First Amendment.

Present law prohibits both unions and corporations from making direct contributions to political candidates.

Sen. Mondale claimed that while the amendment pretended to be about the tax exemption, it would work to the advantage of business, which traditionally furnishes political support through the contributions of wealthy executives.

The House Rules Committee went along with the request of the bill's handlers and sent it to the House under procedures permitting no amendments. A vote is expected Friday.

The Senate, meanwhile, has written a broader Social Security expansion into the tax reform bill, including a raise in the minimum payment from \$55 a month to \$100, it would cost about \$4.5 billion a year, compared with \$4.5 billion for the House version.

The procedures set by the Rules Committee bar any effort to make the House bill conform to the Senate's. And Reps. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., and John W. Byrnes, R., Wis., indicated that the committee will resist accepting the Senate version in part of the tax bill. Rep. Mills, as chairman, and Rep. Byrnes, as senior Republican member, will be the principal House conferees when the time comes to hammer out an agreed draft of the tax measure.

Major of West Berlin Meets With Pompidou

PARIS, Dec. 9 (AP)—West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuster today met President Georges Pompidou for 40 minutes and later said there had been a "perfect agreement" on the Berlin problem.

First Dissent By Burger in Court Ruling

State Laws Cited In Obscenity Case

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said yesterday that he believes that the First Amendment grants the states broad discretion to suppress obscene matter.

In his first dissent since joining the high court, the chief justice took a conservative position on an issue that is expected to continue to be a controversial question in the coming years.

The court yesterday overruled the conviction of a Waterbury, N.Y., shopkeeper, Louis Carlos, who had been found guilty of selling obscene matter in the form of two "girlie" magazines, Candid and Betty.

Mr. Carlos had been given a ten-day suspended sentence and a \$150 fine. The New York Court of Appeals had let the conviction stand.

His attorney appealed to the Supreme Court, charging that the New York courts were ignoring a 1967 Supreme Court ruling that held similar "girlie" magazines not obscene.

The Supreme Court reversed the conviction without a hearing in an unsigned opinion, citing its 1967 ruling, but Chief Justice Burger, in a brief dissent, said that he agrees with the views of Justice John M. Harlan as to states' obscenity laws.

Harlan Opinions Cited

The dissent yesterday, which was joined by Mr. Harlan, cited two opinions by Mr. Harlan, in which he stated an obscenity doctrine that treats federal and state laws differently. Mr. Harlan would uphold federal laws that suppress "hard core" obscenity, but he would hold that the First Amendment does not bar states from curtailing obscenity, unless local officials' definition of obscenity is "wholly out of step with current American standards."

In another ruling, the Supreme Court yesterday upheld the federal narcotics laws that make it a crime for peddlers of marijuana and heroin to fail to use official order forms when they sell narcotics.

In a 6-2 decision, the court rejected an argument that the laws require unregistered narcotics peddlers to incriminate themselves by obtaining the forms from the government and recording sales data on them.

Last year, the court held that the paperwork requirements do violate the self-incrimination safeguards of marijuana purchasers and importers. Thus yesterday's decision means that the federal narcotics laws can be enforced against narcotics pushers, while peddlers would usually have a valid defense against prosecution.

Straw in the Wind

Of the appeals by five criminal defendants that were decided yesterday, four resulted in clear-cut victories for the prosecution and the fifth granted the convicted person only a small portion of the relief he had requested.

Bandit Shouldn't Be Hard to Find Unless He's Changed His Outfit

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 (UPI)—On the face of it, the brave bandit shouldn't be hard to track down. He walked into the liquor store managed by Arthur Lazore and picked up two cans of condensed milk, then started to walk out. Mr. Lazore said he challenged the man to pay, whereupon the bandit whipped out a sword from his walkingstick and snapped, "Either I take these items or I'll run you through."

Mr. Lazore provided police with a description. The man wore a white cowboy hat, Ben Franklin spectacles, a blue and white striped coat, Uncle Sam trousers of red, white and blue and carried the sword stick. And he was fairly brave.

Mr. Lazore grabbed a pistol and fired a shot into the ceiling. The bandit popped his head back in the door, grinned and said: "Hah! You missed me."

Mrs. Mitchell Socks It to 'Em Lobbying for Nixon by Phone

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Mrs. John N. Mitchell, wife of the attorney general, has been doing some enthusiastic lobbying for the administration in telephone calls to senators' wives.

One recipient of a call from Mrs. Mitchell was Mrs. Elizabeth Fulbright, wife of the Arkansas Democratic Senator, J. William Fulbright.

According to yesterday's Washington Star, Mrs. Mitchell called Mrs. Fulbright just before the Senate vote on the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court.

"I have never, in all my life in Washington, had a cabinet wife or any other wife call me and lobby me for my husband," the Star quoted Mrs. Fulbright as saying. Mrs. Fulbright confirmed the Star story.

Mrs. Fulbright said Mrs. Mitchell threatened to go on national television to try and block Mansfield, Scott Support Mathias On Tonkin Repeal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, and minority leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, yesterday supported a proposal by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. that the 1963 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution be repealed.

President Lyndon B. Johnson used the resolution as evidence of congressional support for large U.S. military involvement in Vietnam.

Sen. Mansfield said the restudy of the resolution "would be a most worthy endeavor" and seconded Sen. Mathias' remarks by saying it had come to be interpreted as a "blank check."

Sen. Scott, the administration's spokesman in the Senate, said that while he gives a "broad support" to President Nixon's peace efforts in Vietnam, he thinks Sen. Mathias' resolution "a very wise approach."

Kopechne Autopsy Decision Due Today

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. Dec. 9 (UPI)—Judge Bernard C. Brominski said today he will announce tomorrow whether to allow an exhumation and autopsy of Mary Jo Kopechne, who was killed in an auto driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy last July 13.

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Nixon Crisp and FORTHRIGHT At His 8th Press Conference

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon sought to make one thing clear last night: Congress won't have him to kick around for the next three years.

In tones that ranged between firm and feisty, the President laid down the prospect of a veto unless the Senate pares its 15 percent increase in Social Security payments back to the administration's more modest request.

He gave, in fact, the shortest answer in his 23-year-old political career to the question of whether he could sign the version of the tax bill now moving toward passage in the Senate.

"No," said President Nixon. "That was, more or less, the mood of Richard Nixon's eighth press conference since he became President, whether the subject might be North Vietnam, peace marchers, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew or Mrs. John Mitchell.

The voice was still lowered, but Mr. Nixon had no intention of fudging his differences with the opposition in Vietnam or on Capitol Hill.

"I believe that sometimes it is necessary to draw the line clearly," he said of the peace marchers. "Not to have enmity with those who disagree, but to make it clear that there can be no compromise where such great issues as self-determination and freedom and a just peace are involved."

It would be very easy, the President conceded, "when peace marchers came to Washington... to say that I agree with them and I will do what they want."

Senate Votes Funds For ABM Construction

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Senate approved \$2 to 0 yesterday a \$1.7 billion military construction appropriations bill including \$15 million for the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

The money measure, to provide funds for military projects at home and overseas, contrasts with a \$1.5 billion measure approved by the House and a \$2 billion request by the Nixon administration.

Fulbright Effort Fails

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee lost his first effort yesterday to eliminate from the foreign aid bill a proposed \$50 million payment to Spain for the use of U.S. bases there.

The payment was negotiated earlier this year, and is included—although not specifically earmarked—in the administration's request for \$425 million in overall military aid.

Sen. Fulbright's amendment would have reduced military aid by \$50 million under the \$350 million approved in the House authorization, and would have inserted language in the committee report that no funds were to be used for military assistance to Spain.

It was defeated on a tie vote of 7 to 7, the Arkansas Democrat told reporters.

He Was Only Obeying Orders, But the Army Charges Desertion

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—Pvt. Ricardo S. Caraca, 23, who spent 21 months at home "awaiting further orders," has been charged by the U.S. Army with desertion, a military spokesman said yesterday.

Pvt. Caraca said he was drafted in August, 1967, and assigned to Vietnam in March, 1968, but received a leave to go home because his wife was expecting their first child.

He said the Army told him to wait at home for further orders. That's what he did.

Paul A. Carbone of Boston, Pvt. Caraca's attorney, said today his position is that Pvt. Caraca "was free and available during the entire period."

"He never hid from the Army, but it was the Army's responsibility to give him orders," Mr. Carbone said. "Now he has finished his obligation."

Pvt. Caraca came to Fort Devens Oct. 16 to seek his release, but promptly was assigned to a military unit and has been reporting for duty each day.

Mr. Carbone is taking the case to court, and the Army says it will decide whether to prosecute the desertion charge after the court's decision. The charge could bring a maximum five-year prison term and a dishonorable discharge.

The Nixon Image

President Nixon's remark, at his televised news conference, that he would have no complaints about the media so long as he could "be heard directly by the people" made a good deal of sense—more sense than his endorsement of Vice-President Agnew's criticisms of those media. For Mr. Nixon has proved himself a master of the difficult art of the televised news conference. He has, perhaps, less charm than a Kennedy, less appeal than an Eisenhower and less force than a Johnson. But his control, his grasp of facts, his ability to present his case lucidly, are greater than any of his predecessors commanded in similar circumstances. And both the hardened professionals of the media and the public respond favorably.

This somewhat surprising development is a commentary at once on Mr. Agnew's excessive defensiveness about the presidential image and on that theory—given impetus by a current best seller—which holds that Mr. Nixon was packaged for TV during his campaign and implies that the resultant image is consequently artificial.

It is, of course, possible to trick out any political personality for a particular campaign; to polish it up for a televised address or adapt it to regional quickie appearances. But all the polish, all the control of lighting and makeup in the world, will help little when a president is subjected to searching, intelligent questioning about his conduct in office by a group trained in extracting facts and opinions from men in public life. Even the sillier questions and questioners can add to the difficulty of the test.

The man who can transcend these problems must have more than mere surface slickness or externally applied graces. President Nixon can do so—and the impact of his attitude and responses upon the television audience, clothed as he is with the authority of office, is far greater than that of the commentators who follow him.

This does not mean that Mr. Nixon can, necessarily, make the weaker case triumph; it does not mean that the substance of his policy will be generally accepted because of his manner of presenting it, or that the obvious intelligence which he applies to public questions will convince all of his auditors. It does mean that he is quite right not to fear press conferences or the media in themselves, so long as he has personal access to them. When he reflects Mr. Agnew's defensive stand, he may be unconsciously harking back to earlier, less happy, experiences, or he may simply find it difficult (as some may do find) to appreciate why a reasonable case, presented reasonably, should meet so much opposition.

The President has encountered, and is continuing to encounter, many obstacles—in the Paris talks, in Congress and in the nation—to his course. But, on the evidence of his public appearances, his public personality is not one of his problems. His image excites the usual mixture of applause and vilification that any president can expect—especially in a time of burning emotions and complex issues. It is not, however, a smirking mask that he presents; those who try to delude themselves into believing that degrade their own cause.

NATO's Approach to Detente

The NATO Council meeting in Brussels confirmed that the European allies' interest in detente—derailed last year by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia—is back on the track. So definitely is this so, in fact, that the United States found itself acting as a brake on most of the Europeans. They were impatient to move at a good pace toward the so-called European security conference, embracing members of both blocs plus neutrals, that the Soviet Union hopes to convene in Helsinki in 1970. The United States believes such a conference should not be called until there are specific agreements ready for it to register. It argued that the safest and surest path to reduced tensions is first to see how the new German government of Willy Brandt makes out in its current bilateral initiatives toward Moscow and Warsaw. The Warsaw Pact's cautious endorsement of those initiatives, at its summit just concluded in Moscow, helped out the American case.

NATO accepted the American approach. Gained thereby was a larger measure of American influence over European diplomacy. Lost, to a degree as yet unascertained, was President Nixon's earlier and well-publicized resolve to run a hands-off policy toward Europe. Of particular interest in this regard was the report that the United States tried but failed to gain allied agreement to denounce the Brezhnev doctrine, by which Moscow claims a right to intervene in Socialist countries. There is here perhaps a tension which can be diminished but not dissolved: the United States' treaty commitment to Europe and its huge military presence there give it—some would say, force on it—a position of leadership. This position can sometimes be played down but it can scarcely be set aside until Europe decides to take over responsibility for its own defense. Yet it should be obvious that a leadership

role can be played in very different ways. Attempts to write tougher rhetoric that the allies would choose for themselves would seem to be among the least necessary, and the least desirable, of these ways.

For the United States, the question of troop levels is key. (Alliance talk about nuclear strategy has its political use but final nuclear decisions remain clearly in American hands.) Last year, before Czechoslovakia, NATO agreed to pursue with the Warsaw Pact "mutual force reductions." The proposal for "mutual" reductions has gotten nowhere but meanwhile Canada had decided unilaterally to halve its NATO forces in Europe and Mike Mansfield intends to reintroduce soon his sense-of-the-Senate resolution supporting "substantial reductions" of the 315,000-man American contingent (cost: \$12 billion a year). Such unilateral gestures may or may not reduce NATO's effective military capability; unquestionably they undercut any NATO efforts to bargain for reductions on the Warsaw Pact side. Realizing this, the Nixon administration intends to hold American force levels firm.

The central focus is now on Willy Brandt, diplomatic scout or "point man" for the West. If he can produce results of substance—and the opening Monday of Soviet-German talks on a renunciation-of-force agreement is surely a good omen—then troop reductions, "balanced" or otherwise, should become more feasible. Without the easing of some of the political frictions which make the European situation dangerous, however, reductions are not attractive. Twelve billion dollars a year may seem like a lot for Americans to be spending on troops in Europe a quarter-century after the war. But the maintenance of peace is cheap at that price.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Soviet Objectives

The Soviet giant is not only interested in a declaration of nonaggression from the West German dwarf, Moscow also hopes to clear the way by a European security conference for fortification of the present European situation, for arms limitation and international acceptance of Communist East Germany. What used to be demanded emphatically is now to be brought about gradually.

So Russia has not dropped its fundamental objectives by any means—it is merely presenting a provisional detente. That, in itself, is more than before, however. It means a change of approach, which, with all caution, should not be neglected by Bonn.

—From *Algemeen Dagblad* (Rotterdam).

U.K. Aid to Nigeria

It may be true that any decision that the [British] government now makes on Nigeria is, as Mr. Wilson said Monday, a choice of evils, but this is the government's own fault. It is a situation they have got themselves into, not an inevitable one. Their posture for a long time, if not from the beginning, has been one of supplying arms to one side while professing to be a conciliator between both. Being self-contradictory, it has manifestly failed. The arms have not won the war for the federalists, but they make it impossible for the British government to play any effective role in conciliation. The correct posture is obviously the other way round—to be in a position to conciliate because one is not involved in supplying arms to one side.

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 10, 1894
PARIS—The Temps publishes an article in which it declares that we have today to count with a new Great Power in Europe, the United States. The article points out that up to now, the Monroe Doctrine of "America for the Americans" has been binding on the policy of the United States in a converse sense and has prohibited any action outside the American continent. But now, continuing the writer, President Cleveland, who a short time ago was hailing the Monroe Doctrine, has thrown America into the European conflicts of interests.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 10, 1919
PANAMA—Secretary Baker, of the War Department, left Panama yesterday after a four-day visit to the isthmus. After a ceremonious but cordial reception accorded to him there by the government of the republic, he inspected the canal and its fortifications. In the course of an interview, Mr. Baker announced that it is probable that the formal opening of the Panama Canal, provided for by a special act of Congress, will take place early in the coming year. The fleets of all the nations will be invited to participate in this historic event.



American Roulette

How to Be Captain

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—When, in his recently published memoirs, Dean Acheson referred to Harry Truman as "the captain with the mighty heart," he particularly honored the former president's strong leadership during a critical moment of American foreign policy-making.

With this in mind I wrote to Mr. Truman, who once had to take strong executive action in Korea, soliciting his comment on the impression that currently "both the American public and American political opinion are seeking in a sense to hamper the President's full freedom to assert all the powers conferred to him by the constitution." On Dec. 1 Mr. Truman replied from Independence, Mo., to what he called an "interesting and timely question," saying:

"The framers of the constitution were clearly circumspect in being too definitive about the role of the president. In the critical and sensitive area of foreign policy the

president had the responsibility. In the matter of national security he was designated as commander-in-chief.

"The provision for advice and consent, I believe, is concerned with keeping the Congress fully informed on all decisions and commitments of the chief executive. Even under our carefully guarded system of power vested rather than imposed, as a practical matter, someone has to be in charge.

"Someone has to make decisions—and that someone is the president."

Vietnam Debate

This, plainly stated, was the case when North Korea's aggression forced an instantaneous reaction and is the crux of the argument over Vietnam between congressmen and the White House, a debate in which certain legislators, above all senators, have sought authority in foreign affairs exceed-

ing that ascribed to them by Mr. Truman.

The latter's interpretation is precisely stated. The president must keep "the Congress fully informed in all decisions and commitments" but not, as it were, request permission or share executive power.

Mr. Truman, as is well known, used to stress this point with a homely adage in the White House: "The buck stops here." But he felt then and feels today that the president, while taking ultimate decisions, should explain them adequately and continuously to the nation. Thus, he wrote:

"It goes without saying, that under our system the president must keep the people fully informed in all matters that touch on their lives, and he must schedule regular press conferences to give a continuing account of his stewardship—as well as to learn of what is troubling them by the questions put to him by the press.

"A president who fails to communicate with the people forthrightly and courageously runs the risk of fostering a public detachment, or, what could be even worse, a loss of public confidence."

With respect to "public confidence" Mr. Truman avoids comment on present relationships between the White House and vociferous minority voices opposing Mr. Nixon's handling of Vietnam. Nevertheless, Mr. Truman makes this philosophical point:

"Presidents from the time of George Washington have been subjected to attacks and abuse. It is a way that a free and open society keeps its government institutions on the alert. It is a small price to pay for an aroused and active public opinion."

Resisting Pressure

The question of how a president will respond to and deal with such "an aroused and active public opinion" remains, of course, up to the incumbent. Mr. Truman says:

"The presidency in large measure depends on the occupant, his scope, his capacity to resist pressures from within and from without, and most importantly, a sense of the times—as well as a sense of the future. This, briefly, is the American presidency as I assess it—and as I tried to live it and to administer it."

It is interesting to take this analysis of the world's most important executive office as a background against which to assess Mr. Nixon's Monday press conference. Certainly the President shared Mr. Truman's belief that he must "communicate with the people" to avoid risk of "a loss of public confidence."

What nobody can yet judge is whether Mr. Nixon's explanations of his decisions as commander-in-chief and steward of our foreign policy will help persuade the nation that he has "a sense of the times—as well as a sense of the future." Only the future itself can tell.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The Yearbook of Arm

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—All of us have some sense, however visceral or however sophisticated, of living at a dangerous time in a dangerous world. Yet more often than not, any one person's particular alarm is blurred by the discontinuity of events: headlines fade in and out of focus, "crises" ebb and flow, and weapons development gives way to another, and the feeling takes shape that the highest level of tension and military expense is the norm.

This sense of discontinuity is itself sharply broken by a new report called the first SIPRI Yearbook of World Armaments and Disarmament. SIPRI means Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Sweden finances it. Gunnar Myrdal runs it. The Yearbook, the first, pulls together mountains of material previously known in detail to specialists but unavailable in the round to a general public. It conveys a disarming sense of an arms race spinning out of control.

For instance, the world as a whole now spends twice as large a share of its output (7-8 percent) on military uses as it did before World War I. In real terms, the increase is 10 times. At this rate, world military spending doubles every 15 years. In just the three years from 1965, it went up close to 30 percent. The Vietnam war accounted for most of the American increment but the Warsaw Pact countries, with no such diversion, matched the American gain.

A Ratchet Effect

Of American spending, the report says—and doubtless it could say the same of Soviet spending: "There must often be a ratchet effect, once a new high level has been established, then it has been demonstrated that the country can in some sense afford the resources, and an enlarged military-industrial establishment has come into being. The same thing may well have happened in the country which is considered the potential enemy. So a full reversal of the upward shift is unlikely unless there is either a strong popular reaction against high military spending, or some international agreement."

SIPRI found the arms race centers much less on multiplication of existing weapons than on "radical improvement," a constant improvement of existing weapons; a

very rapid rate of innovation; a constant search for new potent environments in which weapons are used." For example, the armaments of American Polaris submarines leveled off at 41 but its latest missile, the A-3, alone represents eightfold increase in performance. Noting that for every \$100 United States spends on military procurement, it spends \$50 on research, the report said: "Once given funds are voted for research, and once there are permanent establishments, nothing but weapons research, inevitable that further improvements will be made and new fields of warfare explored. Once some weapon improvement has been discovered is often inferred, without evidence, that a potential enemy will have made the same discovery and that therefore it is dangerous not to take the next step—the development of the weapons research proliferates another way as well: each weapon spurs the development of counterweapons... there do have to be evidence that the already possesses the weapon which countermeasures are devised."

Nuclear Testing

Perhaps the most doleful of the Yearbook concerns the nuclear test ban treaty. From admittedly incomplete SIPRI concluded that nuclear weapons testing has gone up; the annual average of tests, 40 before the treaty, rose to 46, the American going from 24 to 33, the figure dropping from 13 to 12. Underground testing, anticipated in 1963, and substantial advances in weapon design, course, "exactly what many world had assumed the part ban would inhibit, if not prevent. The report listed no fewer than 19 underground tests that treaty (16 American, three in which radioactivity tests "vented"—a clear-cut treaty violation.

The most frightening scenario the Yearbook is a list of accidents involving complete destruction of a nuclear power plant system with nuclear core on board, and with death loss or other involvement weapons themselves. Against, entirely of American as is surely incomplete, since it plans, who can scarcely have of similar mishaps, conceals. Anyone who prefers to fit the arms race is expensive too expensive, that the dangerous but not all that out, that men finally can the events that determine the of their lives, had avoid the SIPRI Yearbook, contact Mr. Stephen S. Rosenfeld, 303 Park Avenue South, New York 10010.

Letters

Subtle Sawyer

Roy Crane (Sawyer) is fantastic! I didn't realize how subtle he was. He had, in his realistic, original depiction of two fighters and that All-American guy getting mixed up with them really opened my eyes. ANTHONY DE BEDTS, Vienna.

McSorley's Revisited

McSorley's is not located in the Bowery, as Mr. Kolesnik states in his "correction" (Dec. 5), nor in Greenwich Village, but just off Astor or St. Mark's Place on 8th Street. (Greenwich Village, in preppy days, used to end at Astor Place, i.e., the upper end of the Bowery. From Astor east were the Ukrainian and Jewish neighborhoods.) Also, it is not known as McSorley's Saloon, but as McSorley's Old Ale House. It still has a free lunch—as do several other bars in the fast-disappearing Ukrainian area—but, being a woman, I have no idea what the beers cost. I was made to stand outside on the sidewalk while beers were passed to me (and paid for) by my gentlemen friends. PEGGY SUNDE, Paris.

Soldier's Plight

To hear that Capt. Ernest Medina is going Time magazine for \$110 million gives me the greatest satisfaction. I would like to see the news media that have caused

slender to be spread around members of the United armed forces, good for all and lose. This might be a press to a little less much. When brave men in fighting a dirty war impose them, are attacked in this way, it spells the doom fighting services.

Take away the means of his minimum safety soldier and soon you will soldier to put in your arm, is going into battle if he is someone whom he can go whom he cannot when it is to be shot at by all sides some? THE DUKE OF NEW BLAIR.

Russell's Evidence

What I find difficult to stand about the "false atrocities" in Vietnam everyone NOW seems proud. Months ago, I read "Age of Crime of Silence," a report from Russell's International Crimes Tribunal which do all this. It was printed in France (De Gaulle) and (Harold Wilson), and in 1967 declined to app American representative, evidence of a right under of anyone who would trouble to look. It is therefore ridiculous those in authority to claim innocence of the PATRICIA A. Q MEUDON, France.

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Stephen S. Rosen

Israeli Jets Again Attack Roads in Jordan, Egypt

IV, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Israeli jets struck at military targets in Jordan and along the Egyptian border today.

The Israeli planes met strong anti-aircraft fire but all were reported to have returned safely from the raids.

The air force went into action following a rocket attack from Jordan on two Israeli settlements near Lake Tiberias this morning. The sources said one villager was slightly injured.

In Amman, a Jordanian military spokesman said Israeli warplanes carried out three separate attacks today killing one soldier and injuring four civilians, United Press International reported. The Israeli planes were repelled by Jordanian ground fire, the spokesman said.

[Tonight, Israeli forces, on Golan Heights, shelled the Jordanian village of Deir Abu-Saeed with heavy artillery, the Jordanian spokesman added.]

The raid on Egyptian targets along the central sector of the Suez Canal lasted only a few minutes, the military spokesman said.

He said the planes returned safely and an Egyptian claim to have shot down an Israeli Phantom fighter-bomber during the raid was dismissed as a "complete fantasy."

In Cairo, a military communiqué announced that Egyptian MIG-21 fighters today shot down an Israeli Phantom jet at Ein Sukhna, near Suez, Associated Press reported.

[The communiqué said eight Israeli Phantom jets clashed with an equal number of Egyptian MIGs. The Israeli plane fell in flames at Ras Messala, in the southern sector of the canal, the communiqué claimed.]

[The communiqué described the clash as a "big" dogfight. It said all Egyptian planes returned safely to their bases, adding that the Israeli raid over Egyptian positions caused no damage or casualties.]

An Israeli officer was killed and a soldier wounded when the vehicle in which they were traveling was destroyed by explosives in the Golan Heights early today, an Israeli Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv.

Delegates Meet in Moscow Mid-East Talks

IV, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—A delegation from Egypt met today for talks with Soviet leaders in the Middle East prior to the Arab League conference in Rabat later this week.

Delegates are Anwar Sadat, member of the ruling Arab League Union whom the press described today as an emissary of President Abdel Nasser, Foreign Minister Ahmed Gamal and Deputy Prime Minister Abdel Ghafar el-Sayid.

The communiqué said eight Israeli Phantom jets clashed with an equal number of Egyptian MIGs. The Israeli plane fell in flames at Ras Messala, in the southern sector of the canal, the communiqué claimed.

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An Israeli officer was killed and a soldier wounded when the vehicle in which they were traveling was destroyed by explosives in the Golan Heights early today, an Israeli Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv.

Checks Charge Israel Uses Mighty Mouse?

INGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Department officials said yesterday they were investigating charges that Israel was using a "Mighty Mouse" missile in violation of international law.

"Mighty Mouse" is a small, two-and-a-half-foot-long, four-inch-diameter, carried as standard on U.S. Navy, Air Force and Marine aircraft, including the Phantom.

It was used by American forces long ago as the Korean War.

It was mystified at the reports of the "steel dart" shot by the missile, which is a modification of its previous carrying function. It is a modification of its previous carrying function. It is a modification of its previous carrying function.

It is a modification of its previous carrying function. It is a modification of its previous carrying function. It is a modification of its previous carrying function.

C Farm Ministers Divided Wine Trade Regulations

ELS, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Market's farm authorities are morning in an intensive, but failed to agree even they were talking about easing of the word "wine" in the European Economic Community.

French and the Italians, average that contains at least 10 percent alcohol. But some Rhine wines contain only 8 percent.

It is one of the few commodities that cannot flow freely through the six EEC countries. Defined quotas limit the amount that individual countries can export.

It would like to see these quotas eliminated and have a free trade across national borders. But France is not in increasing its imports on an actual drinking less wine every year.

Mr. Sedati, Italy's Minister of Agriculture, pointed out that France's wine production is a sixth of all the country's. So he was strongly in favor of limits on production, as France would like to see.

It was not, it appeared, in any way to complete its register of producers—initiated by the Market seven years ago.

Innocent Arson, Rioting At Dix Case

IX, N.J., Dec. 9 (AP).—A jury today found a man innocent of charges of arson and rioting at the Dix case.

The decision was greeted with applause and cheers from supporters in the courtroom.

It was the third soldier tried on the same charges from the June 6 stockpiling of the Dix case.

Mr. E. J. Fila, received a three-year sentence and Mr. C. Oatlow of Weehawken, received a dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of pay and pension.

Mr. Fila is currently serving a sentence for desertion.

Heavy Snow, Cold Worsen In Europe

Towns Are Isolated; Spread of Flu Feared

VIENNA, Dec. 9 (AP).—Following persistent snowfalls, which sharply cut road and rail traffic in Vienna and the eastern provinces over the weekend, new blizzards today plunged Austria into the most serious communication crisis in years. Four persons were reported dead.

Eight-foot-high drifts in Vienna brought traffic to a virtual standstill this evening, despite day-long efforts to keep the streets clear.

The authorities appealed to drivers to leave their cars at home, but had to cope with hundreds of abandoned vehicles which trapped the snow plows, even in the main streets.

In Yugoslavia six-foot drifts stalled road transport, communication links were severed and a flu epidemic threatened the country.

Tens of thousands of citizens, mostly in cities, succumbed to Asian flu germs, and a delayed inoculation campaign was under way as schools were closed and public gatherings banned in some cities.

The Banja Luka area suffered, with many people of the earthquake-devastated city without proper shelter, trying to get warm in car trailers designed for summer camping.

Most local roads in Austria's easternmost province were reported impassable, and the district prefect at Bruck an der Leitha prepared for persons seriously ill to be brought to hospitals on horse-drawn sleighs.

[The appearance of Soviet soldiers on the frontier between Hungary and Austria today did not alter a sudden East-West crisis. The Russians were brought within sight of Austrian border sentries by the snow, The New York Times reported.]

[Soviet and Hungarian troops were digging out trucks and autos, but failed in their efforts to keep the international Vienna-Budapest highway open. The important artery, like many other road and rail connections in central and eastern Europe, remained blocked for many miles by snowdrifts up to six feet high.]

[The Austrian Army sent night tanks to transport food and drugs to the snowbound eastern regions. An official report from Budapest tonight said that virtually all road and rail traffic near the frontiers with Austria and Yugoslavia had come to a standstill and that many villages were cut off from the outside world. The New York Times said.]

Many locations in Burgenland and Lower Austria were reported isolated as roads in the area were not negotiable. Traffic in suburban Vienna was again hampered by snowdrifts of up to six feet, and unheated roads left buses and streetcars stranded in many places.

The summer tourists who flock to sunny Italy would not know the country these days. Temperatures have plunged to 15 in Turin and 17 in Bologna, both well below the Stockholm overnight low of 23.

In Milan, where the usual winter fog forced the closing of Linate airport, the temperature fell to 24, making it as cold as Moscow.

Poland Digs Out Emergency Squads Used

WARSAW, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Emergency squads used flame throwers and gas burners to unfreeze train and tramway switch points, and shovels brought food to snowed-out villages today as Poland struggled to recover from its heaviest December snowfall for many years.

"Thousands of rail and highway workers, reinforced by troops, worked in shifts to move snow lying nearly two feet deep, and used air compressors to blast paths through five-foot drifts."

Police said 16 people were injured in 37 serious road accidents, mainly due to snowy conditions, over last weekend.

U.S., Soviet Envoys Resume SALT Sessions Today

HELSINKI, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The U.S. and Soviet delegations to the preliminary talks here on strategic arms limitation will meet tomorrow for the first time since Friday.

Advisers to the two delegations met this morning and decided they had sufficient information to recommend another meeting between the principal delegates, Gerard C. Smith of the United States and Vladimir S. Semenov of the Soviet Union.

Messrs. Smith and Semenov were scheduled to meet yesterday but the meeting was canceled at the request of the United States. A reliable source insisted that no breakdown in the talks was threatened.

The source predicted that the talks, which are to determine the agenda for substantive bilateral negotiations on limiting strategic arms, will end by Dec. 18.

Bargaining Snags Dim Met Hopes

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP).—The future of the Metropolitan Opera remained unpredictable today as new bargaining snags were encountered in efforts to wrap up contract "agreements in principle" with performers and stagehands.

The management still hoped to see a star tomorrow of rehearsal that were to have begun Aug. 4 and perhaps a Dec. 23 opening of the 1969-70 season originally set for Sept. 15.



BOUND NOWHERE—Line 331 of Vienna's trams was snowbound, like most of the city's traffic, after fresh snowfalls laid a heavy coat of white on Austria.

Danes Are Least Melancholy One in Four Down With Flu In Many Parts of Europe

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP).—Call it, Italian cities, bakeries, small food shops and market stalls are hung with signs, "closed because of sickness."

Flu comes in various sizes and colors, A, B and C strains, each of which have zero, one and two subtypes. These are further subdivided.

Of the French railway personnel, 15 percent have reported sick with either the zero, one or two variety. At the Sud-Aviation plant, which holds contracts to build the Concorde and Caravelle planes, more than a thousand of the 7,500 workers are out.

There have been only a few scattered deaths attributed to the flu.

The source of the current outbreak is disputed. The French would like to blame the Spaniards, but the Italians take credit for causing the French illness.

The Italian flu moves at 19 miles an hour, according to the Liguria Medical Association. If that is the case, Moscow should feel the first effects of the "Italian space flu" in about 75 days.

Some areas seem to be passed by, perhaps saved by their slightly more isolated position. British Ministry of Health officials report there is no concern yet. And the Danes report less flu than usual, attributing the fact to an unusually healthy summer.

The Italians call it "space fever," perhaps because the first signs were noted during the Apollo-12 flight in early November.

Public services in various Italian cities, especially Rome and Bologna, have been curbed. On the small island of Ventotene, off Naples, two-thirds of the 1,000 inhabitants have come down with it, most of them fishermen. In almost all

Ole Singstad Is Dead at 87; U.S.'s 'Master Tunnel Builder'

By Albin Krebs

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Ole Singstad, 87, the engineer who was regarded as "the master tunnel builder," died yesterday at Doctors Hospital.

Mr. Singstad was a designer, builder or consultant on dozens of vehicular tunnels, including the Holland, Lincoln, Queens Midtown and Brooklyn-Battery tunnels in New York. The tunnel under Baltimore harbor and the underwater tube that connects Oakland and Alameda, Calif.

He considered his greatest achievement, in a career that encompassed 60 years, the design of the Holland Tunnel, the world's oldest underwater highway built for automobiles, which opened in 1927. The tunnel would not have been possible without Mr. Singstad's ingenious ventilation system to eliminate exhaust fumes. It became the standard for vehicular tunnels worldwide.

Mr. Singstad was born in Lensvik, Norway. He went to the Polytechnic Institute of Trondheim, from which he received a degree in civil engineering in 1906, the same year he emigrated to the United States.

Starting out in Norfolk, Va., as a designer of railroad structures, Mr. Singstad came to New York in 1909 to collaborate on the design of the Hudson tubes, which gave New Jersey its first underwater link with Manhattan. From 1910 to 1917 he was in charge of design for subways and tunnels in New York and Brooklyn.

In 1919, when New York and New Jersey commissioned Clifford C. Holland to build the first automobile tunnel, Mr. Holland quickly concluded that unless the problem of ventilation could be solved, a tunnel that would be safe for motor traffic was an impossibility. He went to Mr. Singstad with the problem.

After more than 2,000 tests, including studies on just how much carbon monoxide fumes human beings could tolerate in a given period of time, Mr. Singstad developed plans for a circular tunnel that would enclose three tiers.

The middle tier was the roadway. Beneath it was a hollow space into which air could be constantly pumped and released into the roadway at intervals through ducts. The top tier was another hollow space, with ducts through which rising gases could be sucked. The system was deemed workable, and construction of the tunnel was begun in 1920.

Mr. Singstad's design was a masterpiece of engineering. It was a masterpiece of engineering. It was a masterpiece of engineering.

Two More Detectives Sue Times of London

LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Two Scotland Yard detectives today filed libel suits against the Times of London for articles alleging that they accepted bribes from criminals.

The suits were filed in the High Court by Detective Inspector Bernard Robson and Detective Sgt. Gordon Harris, alleged in a Times article published Nov. 29 to be two of three detectives who took bribes. The third named, Detective Sgt. John Symonds, filed a libel suit against the Times last week.

Teachers Out, Schools Shut Through Italy

ROME, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Teachers staging a nationwide 48-hour strike closed or curtailed the activities of most elementary and secondary schools today.

The teachers threatened to strike for 72 hours next week unless the state meets their demands for higher pay, shorter hours and a reform of their promotion system.

Some schools remained open, or held limited classes, because several small teachers' unions refused to join the strike.

One bright spot on the scene came early today with an announcement of a settlement for 187,000 workers in state-run metal and automobile plants, which could pave the way to an agreement with 1.3 million metal workers in the private sector.

The metal workers received a 65 lire (10 cents) an hour pay increase, a reduction of the work week to 40 hours by end of 1972 and other fringe benefits.

Hospital anesthetists threatened today to close operating rooms throughout Italy for all but emergency cases next week unless their demands for higher pay and better working conditions are met.

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The hospital situation was worsened by the refusal of ambulance drivers in the Italian Red Cross to carry patients suffering from infectious or mental illnesses on alleged grounds of danger.

Government employees, meanwhile, announced a 24-hour strike for next Monday.

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He said the assurances had arrived in London during the course of the debate and provide that daylight relief flights will be able to fly to UH without hindrance by federal forces.

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Negro Appointed To Georgia Board

ATLANTA, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Gov. Lester Maddox today appointed a Negro to a major state board for the first time in Georgia history.

Gov. Maddox named Graham Jackson, a professional musician from Atlanta, to the state board of corrections, noting that 60 percent of Georgia's inmates are Negroes.

He said that Mr. Jackson is known as a "person concerned about his fellow man."

Mr. Jackson, 66, often played the accordion for the late President Roosevelt during the President's trips to Georgia.

A Million Britons Demand Restoration of Death Penalty

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Supporters of the death penalty today announced a massive petition calling for hanging to be restored in Britain, just eight days before Parliament debates whether to banish the hangman forever.

Conservative lawmaker Duncan Sandys will present the document, bearing more than a million signatures, to the House of Commons on Monday.

Mr. Sandys, a former minister, is an active campaigner for the death penalty for certain categories of murder. Capital punishment was suspended in 1965 for a trial period of five years. The suspension must be reviewed before next summer.

The government proposal to abolish legal execution of murderers is due to be debated in the House of Commons and the House of Lords on Dec. 17.

The petition comes after recent opinion polls indicating that up to 85 percent of the population want the death penalty restored for some forms of murder—notably the killing of policemen.

Home Secretary James Callaghan, a convinced abolitionist, warned that a return to hanging under the 1967 law would eventually repel the public.

Mr. Callaghan told newsmen after a two-hour cabinet meeting, "The public would find a return to the 1957 act so repugnant that within 12 months there would be a great demand to change it."

The 1967 law carried the death penalty for six categories of murder, including the killing of policemen, prison wardens and killing by shooting or explosives. Many legal experts regarded that law as unsatisfactory.

Anthony Barber, chairman of the opposition Conservative party, which is generally identified as favoring capital punishment, accused Mr. Callaghan of "arrogant abuse" of his powers as home secretary by having the debate next week.

"There can only be one reason why the government is forcing an early decision next week rather than waiting for the 1969 figures as everybody expected and that is because they fear a decision next year might harm their chances at the next general election," he said.

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Modernistic Redevelopment Proposed for Whitehall Area

LONDON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The government today unveiled its Whitehall redevelopment plans, including a modernistic, open-plan office building and a traffic tunnel along the Thames in front of the Houses of Parliament.

The proposals, which would transform the political heart of London, immediately stirred controversy.

The Greater London Council expressed doubts that the traffic scheme, including the tunnel and the closure of key streets between the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey (to be rededicated as an attractive pedestrian precinct), offered any "environmental advantages." The council also said it had no money for such projects.

Public protests have already been registered against demolishing the Victorian buildings known as New Scotland Yard and the Georgian offices known as Richmond Terrace to make way for a new government building.

"I don't rule out the possibility of a public inquiry," John Silkin, minister of Public Buildings and Works, said wearily as he faced a barrage of questions at a press conference announcing the proposals.

The government is planning two buildings to replace the motley offices, shop shops and cafés situated across Bridge Street from Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament. The large site, which is being acquired for about \$33 million, is bounded by Parliament Street, Richmond Terrace, Victoria Embankment and Bridge Street.

Mr. Silkin announced details of the six-story, 630 million pound Office Building to be erected by 1976 on the northern half of the site, opposite the Ministry of Defense to the north. The southern half of the site, opposite Parliament, is to contain a \$24 million parliamentary office building.

The building plans appear far more assured than the traffic proposals.

The council is eager to maintain the view from across the Thames in which the Houses of Parliament have a sheer rise from the river. The council also wants to preserve the Norman Shaw buildings designed in a Scottish baronial style and occupied until 1966 by the London Metropolitan Police, popularly known as Scotland Yard.

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No Black Powell For British Baby?


RUGBY, England, Dec. 9 (UPI).—A black baby has been christened Snook Powell after the British politician campaigning for an end to colored immigration, the child's father said today.

Paint sprayer Glen Powell, a Jamaican, said he has had his nine-month-old son christened Snook because, "Snook himself has talked a lot about colored people, so for a laugh I decided to name my boy after him."

"His name will be a constant reminder that he must show tolerance toward people whose skins are of a different color to his own," the father said.

"After all, what's wrong with having a colored Snook Powell—it's a nice name."

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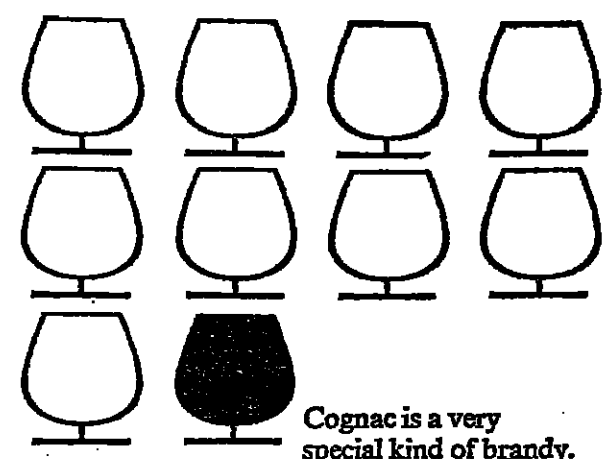
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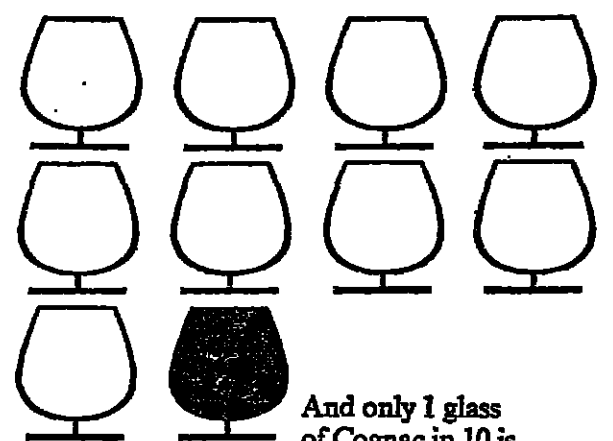
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Music in London
Mancini
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1969

at for Speculators Gold Returns to \$35

from Page 1)
The two-tier gold market then came into being.
The free market price rose as high as \$44 an ounce last March in Zurich, and \$43.83 in London. But the price has since dropped steadily, at an accelerated pace since mid-October, by more than \$8 an ounce.
The price decline reflects generally the improvement in international monetary relations and the apparent belief that gold has a limited speculative future, at least in the near term. However, gold is likely to maintain its appeal as a traditional hoarder's asset in the Middle East, in Asia and in other areas.
More specific factors behind the decline are the high interest rates, which make gold holding particularly expensive in terms of lost dollar investments, and the authorization of special drawing rights, or "paper gold," to supplement world reserves.
The ability of South Africa to withhold the Western world's largest supply of gold has been weakened by reduced capital inflows for gold mining shares, and it appears increasingly likely that South Africa will have to sell its ample supplies of bullion for needed foreign exchange, with a downward effect on prices.
The United States insistence that all newly mined gold be channeled into the free market and Washington's refusal to permit South African sales to the International Monetary Fund or to central banks have further compromised gold's position and enhanced the dollar.

Italian act Said Signed

9 (AP)—The Soviet Union's state-owned Intercontinental (ENI) contract for the sale of gas in exchange for large-diameter pipe was signed yesterday, the ENI officials said. The contract was made in Rome, where ENI had an agreement on aspects. The firm represented the last of negotiations, which were by ENI officials. The contract was signed by ENI officials. The contract was signed by ENI officials.

Last Big Hurdle Cleared at IATA Air Fare Parley

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 9 (AP)—A conference to end an Atlantic air fare war entered its final hours this afternoon with a spokesman saying the last major hurdle had been overcome for a successful conclusion of the three-week meeting.
In advance of the formal end of the conference, an International Air Transport Association spokesman released one key fare of a proposed package agreement.
He said an individual round trip off-season excursion ticket between New York and Rome would cost \$300 on a new 29-to-45-day schedule.
Allitalia, the Italian airline, started the present price-slashing war on North Atlantic fares earlier this year when it instituted a \$290 fare between New York and Rome for individual tourists traveling off-season and staying more than 22 days.
The \$300 fare was seen as a key one in an agreement reached after marathon sessions that started Nov. 18.
The IATA spokesman also confirmed that delegates had decided on a \$250 fare between New York and London on an individual, off-season, 29-to-45-day basis.
Conference sources said delegates had also decided to expand the old 14-to-21-day excursion schedule to 14 to 28 days.

Reactor Plan To Be Studied By Europeans Seven Firms Announce Association Formed

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Seven European companies announced here today the establishment of a new association to study gas-cooled breeder reactors.
The companies are from Sweden, Belgium, West Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Britain.
They said in a joint statement that the immediate objective of the association was to study the gas-cooled breeder reactor concept. They would estimate its technical and economic prospects in line with recommendations already made by the European Industrial Organization for Nuclear Research and Development and the European Nuclear Energy Agency.
A spokesman for one of the companies, Belgonucleaire, said studies into this type of reactor had shown it to have good prospects.
Gas-cooled breeder reactors have the potential to breed 50 percent more fissionable fuel than is consumed in its operations and is said to offer other important operation and maintenance advantages over existing systems.
Two-Year Plan
The companies, whose association will be based in Brussels, will finance the work for an initial two years.
Discussions on membership were also taking place with certain national research centers and utilities, they said.
The companies are Asea-Atom (Sweden), Belgonucleaire (Belgium), Brown Boveri Krupp Reaktorbau (Germany), Brown Boveri Sulzer Turbomachines (Switzerland), Gutehoffnungshütte Sterkade (Germany), Nuklear Power Group (Britain).
C.A. Rennie, former chief executive of the Dragon high temperature reactor project, will be project manager for the initial phase.

Gamble-Skogmo Net Unchanged

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Gamble-Skogmo reported today that earnings remained static in the third quarter ended Oct. 25, while the firm's sales growth was cut back.
Profits in the quarter came to \$2.7 million, or 51 cents a share, unchanged from the year-ago figure save that per-share earnings were 55 cents on fewer shares outstanding.
Sales in the quarter rose 6.4 percent to \$316.6 million from the year-ago \$297.5 million. For the first nine months of the fiscal year, sales showed an 8.3 percent gain to \$866.2 million from \$816.3 million.
Earnings in the nine months inched up to \$6.48 million, or \$1.10 a share, from the year-earlier \$6.46 million, \$1.17 a share.
Interstate Dept. Stores
Nine Months 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 427.0 390.1
Profits (millions) 2.55 4.2
Per Share 0.51 0.87

Fed Is Divided on Monetary Policy

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—A basic policy split among the 12 men who manage the nation's monetary policy has emerged, and is likely to grow deeper in the next several months.
The 12 include the seven governors of the Federal Reserve Board and five regional Federal Reserve Bank presidents, who on a rotating basis represent all 12 presidents. This group forms the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) that meets in Washington about every three weeks.
A minority of the FOMC feel that existing monetary policy is excessively tight, and could even lead to a financial crisis—although they think odds are against that.
But even more significantly, there is a growing belief that in the decision-making process, the FOMC should pay more attention to the big monetary aggregates (money supply, demand deposits, total reserves, and bank credit), and less to the traditional Federal Reserve concern with short-term interest rates and money market conditions.
Bow to Friedman
It is a bow in the direction of Milton Friedman, but short of his single-minded focus on the sole importance of the money supply to the exclusion of other considerations.
The argument surfaced anew yesterday with publication by the Fed of FOMC minutes for Sept. 9, which showed governors Sherman J. Malsel and George Mitchell of the second month in a row dissenting from the current highly restrictive money policy.
These minutes are published with a 90-day lag. It was learned, however, that there has been no change in Fed policy—or in the majority and minority views—in the most recent sessions.
Many economists, in and out of government, and many business analysts have suggested lately that an overly-tight monetary policy as being pursued by the Fed will lead to a recession in 1970.
Except for governors J. Dewey Danne and J.W. Robertson, who were absent, all of the others voted in September to continue—but not

Minority Holds It Is Too Tight



George Mitchell

gates were taken into consideration. Mr. Malsel today elaborated by citing figures showing sharp contractions in the growth of the aggregate measures. For example, the most inclusive definition of money supply is showing a contraction (3.1 percent) for the second half of 1969.
Taking the monetary aggregates as a group, Mr. Malsel pointed out (along with the fact that long-term interest rates have been rising), these figures show that monetary policy has really grown tighter.
He advocates easing restraints to a level of about two-thirds the 1967-68 average, which he would label "normal." Thus, in terms of the narrowly defined money stock, he would permit a growth of about 3 percent, then watch it closely for any necessary adjustments.
Fed 'Overshoot'
Mr. Malsel and Mr. Mitchell fear that if the Fed keeps to present policy, it makes it more probable that when an attempt is made to reverse direction, the Fed will once again "overshoot" the necessary target and re-inflate the economy.
Mr. Malsel feels that the private markets tend to get carried away after a turn in Fed policy. In 1968, for example, actual reserves were enlarged by 50 percent more than anyone at the Fed envisaged.
The dissenting governors think that the risk of an over-reaction would be mitigated by making the turn now, instead of engaging in a game of "chicken" with financial markets, in which the Fed says that it will not loosen up until there is a financial crisis, and the market says, in effect, that it doesn't believe the government would permit one.
There are indications that some of the presidents of the regional Fed banks, who until now have been following the course set down by chairman William McChesney Martin, are shifting their ground toward consideration of the aggregates.
Post-Martin
It is possible that the drift may become more pronounced after Mr. Martin leaves his post in January, after 18 years at the helm. Obviously, much will depend on his successor, Arthur F. Burns.
Mr. Malsel said that it was possible to find four basic reasons for the Fed shift from a sole focus on money market conditions and short-term interest rates to include more attention to the monetary aggregates:
• The general Friedman view that insufficient weight has been given to money supply.
• The Keynesian view that over-reliance on money policy may lead to a recession.
• The squeeze developing on li-

quidity means that a prospect of a financial crisis exists.
• Even without a general recession, monetary tightness may be causing crises in various sectors of the economy, such as housing, and state and local ability to finance necessary projects.
Because there is a probability that all of these arguments are true to a degree, Mr. Malsel has been insisting in private, the board's existing policy has already gone too far. He would guide money market operations so as to pump more reserves into the system.
But the FOMC so far has been focusing on the inflationary expectations in the economy. The FOMC minutes for September noted that there were indications "that the rate of real economic growth was slowing, but it was agreed that the persistence of strong inflationary pressures and expectations militated against a relaxation of monetary restraint at present."
The opponents of this policy suggest that, although few will say it openly, a free translation of the FOMC majority's words is that a depression will be necessary to reverse inflationary expectations and to reduce prices. The minority says that is a "bad target for monetary policy."
In essence, then, the debate is over what should trigger Fed decisions to pump up or restrict the supply of money and reserves. The conventional wisdom, still being followed by the Fed, relies largely on "conditions" in the short-term money market, and on price devel-

NYSE Rally Loses Steam; Leading Averages Decline

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—A rally attempt at mid-session failed to hold today in the New York Stock Exchange and prices for the second successive day ended at their lowest level since October, 1968.
The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by nearly five points at noon, finished at 783.79 with a loss of 1.25.
Each of the "Big Three" automakers traded at its lowest price since 1967. Both General Motors and Chrysler have closed some plants temporarily in a move to cut back on car production.
General Motors slipped 7/8 to 68. Chrysler fell 1 1/8 to 34. Both stocks are components of the 30 Dow industrials and today they also appeared on the active list.
Ford, which plans to add a new intermediate-sized model to its line in January, declined 5/8 to 40 1/4. American Motors, the most active issue, eased 3/8 to 3 1/4.
For the first time since July 30, the Big Board failed to register a single new 1969 high. However, today's tally of 289 new lows showed a marked improvement over the 662 new lows set on July 30. Advances had led declines by a comfortable margin during the mid-session rally paced by glamour stocks. But at the closing bell the declines outnumbered advances by 803 to 546.
Standard & Poor's 500 was off 0.08 at 90.55 and the NYSE index lost 0.08 at 50.51.
Volume picked up slightly, thanks to higher turnover during the brief rally. Turnover rose to 13.29 million shares from yesterday's depressed 9.98 million shares.
Technical analysts continued to describe the market as "oversold" as a result of its recent sharp decline. Exactly one month ago today, the Dow industrials stood at 863.05 at the crest of a recovery move.
Tax Selling
Tax-loss selling and tight credit remain in the saddle as the "bad guys" of this market decline.
Despite its modest decline today, the market did not repeat the broad-based drop of yesterday. Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans contributed to the poor showing of stocks in this week's opening session by predicting that the U.S. economy is in for "bad, bitter medicine."
Meanwhile, a major split over monetary policy—tight for an entire year—within the Federal Reserve Board has been confirmed. The board has been confirmed to hold firm at its former 1969 low of 50. Telephone closed at this price, down 1/8 for the day, on the active list.
Liton Industries, which had plummeted eight points yesterday after reporting a small decline in quarterly earnings, fell again today. As the third most active issue, it dropped 2 1/8 to 23 3/4. Occidental Petroleum, the second most active stock, finished with-out change at 23 3/4.

'Inflationary Recession' in '70 Forecast

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP).—Three business forecasters predicted today that 1970 will bring increased unemployment and higher prices.
The three, two University of Chicago professors and a Chicago banker, agreed that an "inflationary recession," with business activity declining while prices continue to rise, either is already here or will occur next year.
Walter D. Packler, professor of business economics at Chicago, said 1970 "will not be a vintage year but a frustrating year for all concerned—worker, consumer, businessman, policy-maker and forecaster."
Mr. Packler and his fellow forecasters spoke to some 2,000 businessmen at a business forecast luncheon sponsored by the university.
Mr. Packler said he expects the Nixon administration and Federal Reserve Board to continue restrictive fiscal and monetary policies "for the time being." He forecast a continued rise in real output in the first quarter of 1970, with activity peaking in the second quarter and declining moderately in the second half of the year.
"Unemployment will creep up and probably go around 5 percent of the labor force later in the year," he said. "Prices will climb 3.8 to 4 percent."
Dr. Irving Schweiger, professor of marketing in the graduate school of business at the university, said available evidence suggests that a recession already is under way. Contraction in output is expected to continue into 1970 "with the depth and duration of recession sensitive to changes in governmental and fiscal policy."
Mr. Schweiger forecast increased unemployment, major strikes, declining production and sales, lower corporate profits, falling interest rates, and a slowing of price increases.
"Underlying strength of the economy is so great that easing of the restraints will result in a rapid recovery as is permitted by the authorities," he added. "This may be possibly the shortest and shallowest recession on record."
Beryl W. Sprinkel, vice-president and director of research of Harris Trust and Savings Bank, said leading indicators and the monetary situation suggest the economy "is in, or shortly will be in, the fifth postwar recession."



Sherman J. Malsel

Tenneco Reports Find in Red Sea

HOUSTON, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Tenneco Oil Co. reported today an indicated "profitable" gas condensate discovery in the Red Sea, ten miles offshore Saudi Arabia.
The find was reported on a large geological structure on a 3,300 square-mile concession block in the northern part of the sea.
Tenneco holds a one-third interest in the tract with the French government oil agency, Aueras, operator, holding the remainder.
Two wells established productivity. One tested at 11.65 million cubic feet of gas and 650 barrels of condensate a day through a 1 1/2 inch choke, with estimated absolute open flow of 100 million cubic feet of gas a day.
It is possible that the drift may become more pronounced after Mr. Martin leaves his post in January, after 18 years at the helm. Obviously, much will depend on his successor, Arthur F. Burns.
Mr. Malsel said that it was possible to find four basic reasons for the Fed shift from a sole focus on money market conditions and short-term interest rates to include more attention to the monetary aggregates:
• The general Friedman view that insufficient weight has been given to money supply.
• The Keynesian view that over-reliance on money policy may lead to a recession.
• The squeeze developing on li-

Some policy-makers also take balance of payments considerations into account.
The Malsel-Mitchell argument is that this standard has proved to be inadequate. More attention must be paid as well, they say, to the actual supply of money and credit in various forms.

Sohio Merger Voted

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9 (AP).—Standard Oil Co. of Ohio shareholders voted overwhelmingly today in favor of a merger with BP Oil Corp. which could eventually give British Petroleum control of Sohio. Votes for the merger totaled 11,244 million, compared with 114,671 against. A 68 percent vote was required for approval.



Insurers Form Fund Alliances

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP).—Two industries with combined assets of nearly \$350 billion—life insurance and mutual funds—are quickly resolving the differences that made them enemies just a few years ago and entering into marriages of convenience.
The repercussions from the merging of enormous financial power haven't been fully felt yet, but they soon will be. Better financial protection for consumers might be one impact. And anti-trust activity could well ensue if the mergers threaten to create too great a concentration of power.
By the end of the third quarter of this year, 153 mutual funds and 79 insurance companies, most of them life insurers, had in one way or another and to various degrees merged their operations.
By the end of September, a study by Wiesenberger Financial Services shows, some \$8 billion or 18 percent of the total net assets of the mutual fund industry were in the insurance fold, and that the trend was continuing.
Most of the initiative has come from the insurers, who have either purchased existing mutual fund management companies or have organized their own mutual funds from scratch. Some of these arrangements dwarf the size of some widely publicized mergers among manufacturing concerns. In some instances, they have attracted comment, criticism and action from anti-trust officials.
For example, Anchor Funds, with assets of nearly \$2 billion, has been acquired by Washington National Insurance Co. Tsal Management Funds, with assets of \$443 million, now operates with Continental Assurance Co.
The strength of the movement hardly could have been foreseen just five years ago. At that time the life insurers considered arrangements with the funds to be dangerous to the very foundation of life insurance.
Mutual funds offer purchasers a return on their investment that may float or sink with the state of the economy. During prolonged inflation, for instance, the funds very likely can ride crest.
Fixed Return
Insurance men have for decades promoted the idea of fixed returns, regardless of the state of the economy. An insured person was guaranteed a stated return on death or at maturity of the policy. But, as an inflationary psychology developed in the United States during the past two or three years, the thinking of insurance companies changed. Customers complained that because of

inflation their fixed dollars were really shrunken dollars.
What had been a mere balance between a few insurers and funds soon became a torrid industry-wide romance. In 1968, Wiesenberger states, 12 mutual funds were sponsored by insurers, and in 1969 the total rose to 21.
In being able to offer mutual funds in a package with insurance, the insurers hope to effectively counter the complaints of their customers.
Not all insurers are convinced that this is the correct or easiest course, and some of them are now preparing insurance policies with variable rather than fixed returns. At least three years are expected to elapse, however, before such policies are perfected and state regulations are changed.
Insurance companies also are realizing that the glamour days of the mutual fund industry may be in the past, and that big gains in assets are not nearly so easy to make today as they were three or four years ago.
Thus, although the trend is expected to continue, a slower pace would surprise few.

make firmer—the then existing policy. (In August, Mr. Danne and Mr. Robertson voted with the majority along similar lines of division).
Mr. Malsel and Mr. Mitchell argued, however, that monetary restraint, in effect, was actually tightening up, if the key agree-

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Foreign Stock Indexes

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	Change
London	35.00	35.00	-0.05
Zurich	35.00	35.00	-0.05
Paris (12.50)	36.81	36.80	-0.02

U.S. dollars per ounce.

One Dollar—

	was worth yesterday:
Austrian schillings	25.83
Belgian francs	49.89
British pound (sterling)	2.3959
Danish crowns	7.4651
Dutch guilders	3.6088
Finnish marks	4.17
French francs	5.57375
German marks	3.5793
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	635.64
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1426
Portuguese escudos	20.50
Spanish pesetas	70.01
Swedish crowns	5.1629
Swiss francs	4.3038

The above rates are yesterday's closing rates on local exchanges. They include local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 9, 1969

High	Low	Last	Chg
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 9, 1969

Price	Yen
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Dec. 9, 1969

Fund	Price	Yen
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2

High Low Last chgs

High	Low	Last	Chg
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 9, 1969

Fund	Price	Yen
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 9, 1969

Fund	Price	Yen
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Last	Chg
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
3534 Albi	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4



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Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. Ltd.

Keyser Ullmann Limited

L. Messel & Co.

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson

Singer & Friedlander

Uitend International Ltd.

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All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

December 5, 1969

470,000 Shares

Standard Computer Corporation

Common Stock

(Without Par Value)

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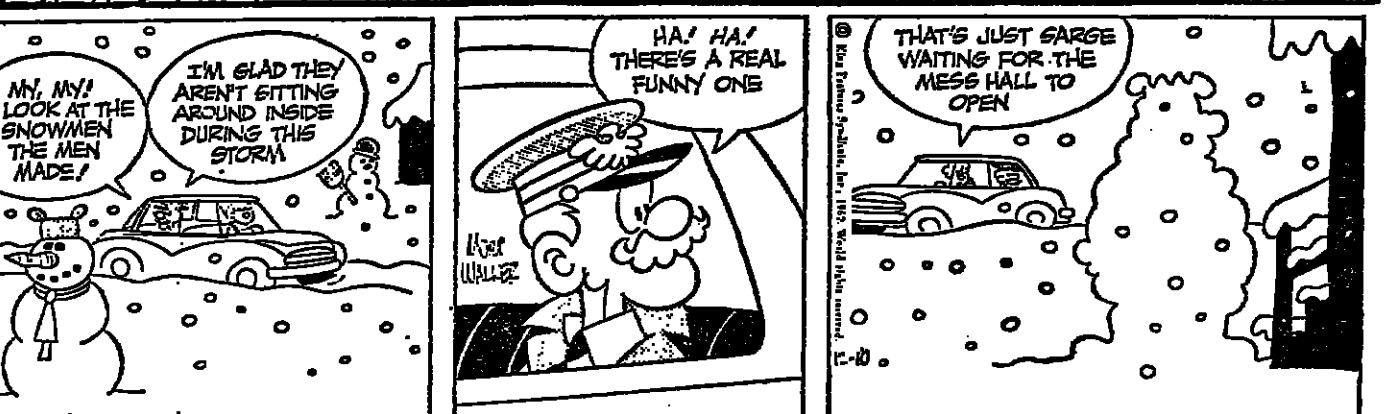
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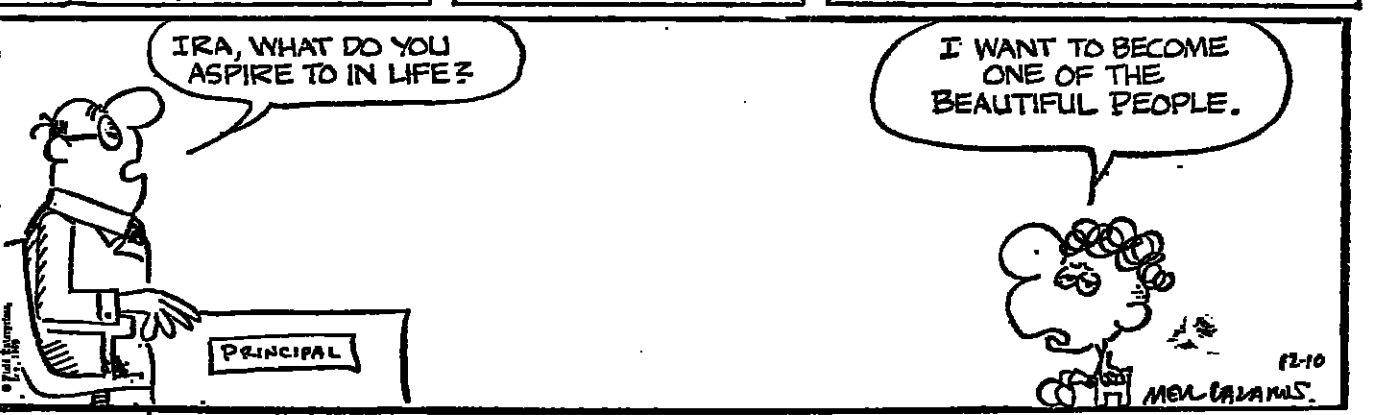
L.I.L. ABNER



BETTY BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South overcalled East's opening one-spade bid with two clubs, and jumped to five clubs after his partner had raised and East had shown hearts. West doubled, rather hesitantly, and led the spade jack.

East won the spade ace and returned a spade to South's king. A club was led to the queen in dummy, revealing the bad trump break, and the declarer had a problem. The winning play as the cards lie is to finesse immediately in diamonds, but South feared that this might lead to a disastrous two-trick defeat if the finesse failed.

He led the spade ten from the dummy and discarded his singleton heart when East covered with the queen. West made a fatal error by discarding a diamond, and from that point the contract could not be defeated.

East returned a heart and South ruffed. He crossed to the club ace, finessed in diamonds, and continued that suit. South ruffed the third round of diamonds in dummy and returned to his hand with a heart ruff to ruff his diamond. At the 12th trick, South ruffed a heart low, and the club king won the 13th trick, collecting West's jack. If West had discarded a heart instead of a diamond on the third round of spades, he would have defeated the contract. He would then have been in a position to over-

ruff the declarer at the 12th trick.

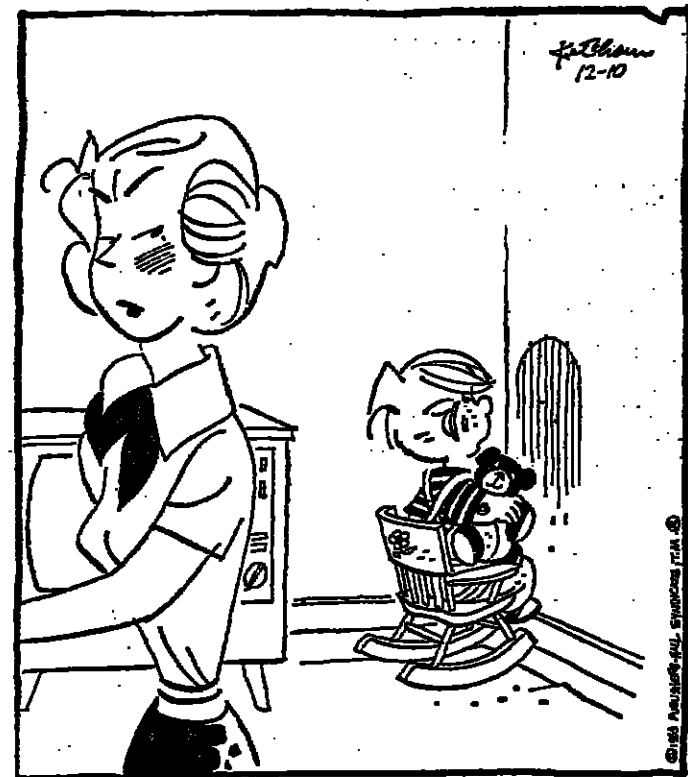
NORTH		EAST	
♠ 1082		♠ AQ764	
♥ J872		♥ K10653	
♦ 83		♦ K4	
♣ AQ64		♣ —	
WEST (D)		SOUTH	
♠ J5		♠ K3	
♥ AQ8		♥ 4	
♦ J10965		♦ AQ72	
♣ J107		♣ K98532	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♣
Pass 3 ♣ 3 ♥ 5 ♣
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TAUS	BRAIC	ERON
AGIA	LIUNIA	KIQU
BRAI	ASITRA	RIAM
SAID	ILITIS	THAIS
ADWIRE	CREDENCE	
MAIACS	RANEE	BOH
FIISH	DENES	PART
ULO	BABES	QATAR
LYNKEYED	TUSISLE	
YELL	CINIT	
ODISSA	GLAZIERS	
CIENT	BROOD	LOIN
TUTU	QUICKE	LAIN
AWOS	REIMS	ENDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MESOO

ARDOH

ATEQUE

YARREL

IT WAS USUALLY AROUND

WHY SHE WAS UNHAPPY ABOUT HER HUSBAND'S INCOME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SIXTY WHEAT HITHER INWARD
Answer: What bad joints could mean—ARTHRITIS

BOOKS

THE NEW RUSSIAN TRAGEDY

A Washington Post Book. By Anatole Shub. Illustrated. Norton, 128 pp. \$4.50.

Reviewed by Merle Fainsod

"THIS BOOK," as Benjamin C. Bradlee notes in his foreword, "is based upon a series of ten articles written for The Washington Post after the Russians called (Shub) into the Foreign Ministry on May 21, 1968, told him he was being expelled for his 'anti-Soviet' writing, and gave him forty-eight hours to leave the country." One would expect the author to be bitter, and he is. But it would be a great mistake to dismiss this work as simply another anti-Soviet diatribe.

Anatole Shub has an important story to tell, and it is all the more important because it challenges many of the more optimistic assumptions which have tended to dominate discussion of Soviet and East European problems in recent years. Since Khrushchev's secret speech at the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956, there has been a widespread disposition to assume that the Soviet regime was launched on a course of de-Stalinization which would inevitably bring more humane and liberal forces to the fore. These hopes found support during the Khrushchev era, not merely in a decline of mass terror and in a slow but steady improvement of Soviet living standards, but even more dramatically, in the liberalizing stirrings in literary and scientific circles and among the more highly educated youth which appeared to foreshadow changes in the character of the party dictatorship itself.

By the time Shub arrived in Moscow in April 1967 the more euphoric hopes of an improvement in the political climate had already been dashed. The arrest of Sinyavsky and Daniel in September 1965 for slandering the Soviet state in the works which they published abroad without official permission ushered in a new era of repression. Despite courageous protests by prominent scientists, scholars, and writers expressing concern over the rehabilitation of Stalin and the resurgence of neo-Stalinist policies, the persecution of dissident writers, artists and students intensified. Shub's two-year stay in Moscow coincided with a reassertion of the power of the more reactionary and orthodox elements in the party machine. Xenophobia was on the increase, and demands for renewed vigilance testified to the rising influence of the K.G.B. (the secret police). The Middle East War unleashed a new "anti-Zionist" campaign, with inevitable anti-Semitic overtones. The invasion of Czechoslovakia on August 20, 1968, was accompanied by a fresh drive to stamp out dissidence in the Soviet Union itself.

If these events were not discouraging enough, the experience of Shub and his wife with the authorities, only served to reinforce his pessimism about Soviet developments. The working conditions of a foreign correspondent in Moscow have never been easy, but the Shubs seem to have been the object of special solicitude by the

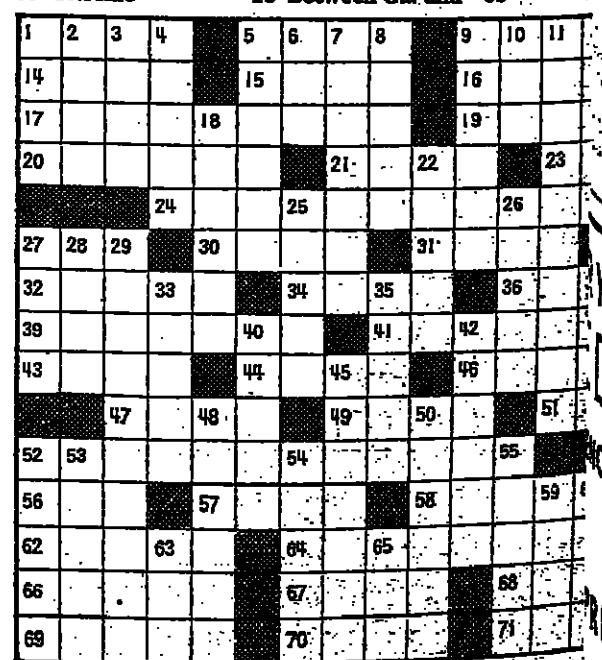
K.G.B. Probably this in large part to their artistic and literary orientation, but also to their determination to report the tribulations of dissidents and to bring manifestos and angry letters to world attention. Shub's office was "bugged," their tapped, Shub's office was kept under constant police surveillance. Shub's accidents at their apartment in the course of a police search in the course of which Shub was subjected to a K.G.B. search of his apartment, were away in Yugo-

K.G.B. according to Shub, were hardly calculated to encourage an optimistic view of Soviet intentions. Shub views the Soviet leadership as a hard line in both domestic and foreign policy. He sees the Soviet Union as a "mellow" or "washed" party ready to leave the revolutionary phase of its development and to rather mediocre party finds itself increasing time with the needs of the most elements in Soviet society. While one can agree that a party which has built its monopoly on the suppression of organized opposition outside the party will not with-
in a major catastrophe danger in assuming cause the post-regression to the methods, the Soviet exhausted its capacity for renewal. Servers would have after Stalin's death, Khrushchev, one of the lead in exposing crimes and repudiation. His actions serve as warning against pessimism about the New generations of work their own myst they represent precisely be heard from.

CROSSWORD

By W.H.

- ACROSS
- 1 Place to stop
5 Bones
9 Rams
14 Air
15 Stagger
16 On the qui vive
17 Famous waterway
19 Soap opera milieu
20 Aft
21 Savoir faire
23 Wedding words
24 Blithe
27 Schlemiel
30 Sump
31 Space
32 Pam
34 Colors
36 Short end
38 Perseveres
41 Football captain's choice
43 Hair and fish
44 River to the Elbe
46 Western Indians
47 Light rain
49 Tirerme
- propellants.
51 Not artificial: Abbr.
52 Nitwit
56 Common verb.
57 Friend: Fr.
58 Required
62 Between: Prefix
64 Bring into existence
66 Cubic measure
67 Small case
68 Moldboard or rotary
69 Irritations
70 Ointment
71 Peccadilloes
- DOWN
- 1 Supplication
2 Affection
3 Incision
4 Nerves of
5 Seville or Valencia
6 Yen part
7 Site of Lake Washington
8 Muezzin's god
9 Touch annoyance
10 Between Ga. and
- Miss
11 Reflect
12 Egotist
13 Endure
16 Places
22 Avast
25 Strider
26 Regular
27 Peel
28 Princes
29 Expert
33 Call on
35 Drab, itary
37 Eye par
38 Top of
40 Kind of
42 More st
45 Kern or
46 Elkes
50 Word f
52 Bacon
53 Poem d
54 Mellow
55 Turns
56 Surreal
58 Collar
61 Makes
63 Sooner
65 "I



Bout May Be in Tampa Early Next Year

Florida Gov. Gives Permission For Clay and Frazier to Fight

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI)—A "dream fight" between Cassius Clay and Joe Frazier at Tampa, Fla., became a possibility today after Gov. Claude Kirk gave his official blessing to the bout.

"I think Mr. Frazier can easily beat Mr. Clay," Kirk said. "You know, there was some talk that Mr. Clay lost his title because of politics, instead of due to fighters. And I'd be glad if we could pro-

note a fight in Tampa to settle this."

"That's what we've been waiting for," said Bob Arum, a lawyer for Clay. "The fight's definitely going to Tampa." The bout is expected to be in February or March.

The belated bid by a Tampa promoter, Ron Norton of American Leisure, and the governor's wholehearted approval seemed to knock out South Miami as the site of the long-awaited fight.

Earlier in the day, a spokesman for the city of South Miami said the bout had been approved and officially licensed by the local boxing commission, city council and mayor. It was to be held in a movie studio with revenue coming from closed circuit television. Arum and Bruce Wright, representing Frazier, have been meeting here to iron out a contract for the South Miami bout.

American Leisure would promote the bout in Tampa's 40,000-seat football stadium, which can be covered by a circus tent in case of bad weather. American Leisure first showed interest in staging the bout several months ago, but it has not had any official negotiations with the two fighters.

The fight will be shown on closed circuit television by Main Bout Inc., the organization that televised most of Clay's bouts in the past. Under the proposed terms, both fighters would receive identical purses.

Clay has not fought since March, 1967, when he knocked out Zora Folley. He was stripped of his title in June of that year after refusing induction in the Army. Frazier won a share of the title in 1968 by demolishing Buster Mathis, and another share of the title went to Jimmy Ellis in a tournament sponsored by the World Boxing Association. Clay, who prefers to be called Muhammad Ali, is still recognized as champion by Ring Magazine and most fans.

Clay fought 37, was elected by the news, he remained skeptical after seeing permission to fight. He also showed respect for Frazier. Both Clay and Frazier are unbeaten as professionals.

"I been working out a little in a gym, little gym and do a little running," Clay added. "I'm 30 pounds overweight and I'll take time to get into shape. I got out of the gym the other day and my feet were raw on the bottom because I wasn't used to jumping. When I get into shape I'll be confident because I never lost my confidence that I can beat him."

Clay wants to have a tuncup bout against Billy Joiner on a ranch outside Tulsa on Jan. 10. That bout will be fought for charity. The bout was announced yesterday at a news conference. Clay attended and both fighters had signed contracts, but many details still must be worked out.

Okahoma has no state boxing commission and Clay thus needs no license to fight there.

Earlier today, a spokesman for the city of South Miami said the city council, local boxing commission and mayor had given permission for another promoter, Murray Weisler, to stage the bout early next year in a South Miami movie studio.

Representatives for Clay and Frazier met with an attorney for Woroner yesterday and ironed out many of the details. But Wright and Arum indicated that many of the "major hurdles had not been cleared."

"He'll be the toughest guy I ever met," Clay said of Frazier. "And I know I'll never be as sharp as he is. I'm actually pooped, and Frazier is a big risk. Without him, I could have stayed in retirement and been unbeaten like Rocky Marciano, but I know the world is waiting. I have to take the chance."

Two in Top Ten

Kiki Cutter, 20, and Judy Nagel, 19, both made the top ten in the final World Cup standings last season. And there are no fewer than six U.S. girls in the top 15 of the International Ski Federation special slalom seedings.

Experienced Billy Kidd, Spider Sabich and Rick Chaffee are the top U.S. men, but the class of Erik Khrushchev, Pancho McCoy and Mike Lafferty has impressed observers here.

Canada has a splendid prospect in 15-year-old Betty Clifford, the revelation of women's skiing last season. Many experts consider she is already almost as good as former World Cup champion Nancy Greene. The top Canadian men are Keith Shepherd, Gary Rhinold, Rod Nelson and Peter Duncan.

Switzerland's main assets are in their mature and well-balanced men's team. Brothers Jean-Daniel and Michel Deshayes should show up well in the downhill, Switzerland's strongest event.

West Germany has 23 men and girls here with Rod Mittermeier, one of its best bets for success.

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Austria, France Teams to Beat

Alpine Ski Season Opens Today

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 9 (AP)—The top European and North American stars are among the record 23-nation entry for the first big race of the Alpine ski season, which culminates two months from now with the world championships in Val Gardena, Italy.

The traditional Critérium de la Première Neige (Test of the First Snows) opens tomorrow and comprises men's and women's slalom, giant slalom, and women's special slalom, all counting toward the World Cup. The five-day meet opens with the women's giant slalom and plenty of well-packed snow has put the tracks in perfect shape.

As usual, Austria and France are expected to battle for the main honors in the new season. Austria swept the International Alpine last season, with Karl Schranz and Gertrud Gabl as World Cup champions, 11 men in the World Cup rankings and the unofficial world team championship.

Two top-class Austrian skiers, Alfred Mair and Reinhard Tritschner, are out for the season because of injury, but Rudi Sailer and

Gerhard Nienning will be back after being hurt. The squad also includes Karl Cordin, Haini Messner and David Zwilling.

Schranz injured his left ankle slightly in a training fall today, but said he hopes to be fit for the giant slalom Thursday. He described his injury as a "pinned nerve."

The Austrian-French due will be highlighted by the competition between the great Schranz and the new French sensation Henri Duvillard.

Schranz, now at the "ancient" slalom age of 32, is still superbly skidding. Ten years his junior, Duvillard, ten years his junior, emerged from nowhere last season and despite very late starting numbers turned in some superb performances, especially in the downhill, which is Schranz's specialty.

This season, Duvillard is seeded in the top group of 15 in all three disciplines by the International Ski Federation and will be meeting the Austrian ace on level terms.

The Austrian girl skiers look just as powerful. Miss Gabl will be supported by Olympic champion Olga Pal, Wilfried Drexel, Annemarie Poll, Jutta Knobloch, Monika Kaserer and Bern Rauter.

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